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Science with Practice.

We have received a long and interesting letter from a friend in Ohio, who dates at "Mount Tabor, Champaign co., March 18, 1844." A lack of room will not permit us to give more than the following extract:—

"The subject of procuring and applying food to my crops occupies a great share of my attention at present. I would like to hear from Daniel Lee a more particular and practical statement of the use and application of charcoal. The time at which it should be put upon the soil; the crop to which it would be best applied; and the manner of applying it, whether sown upon the surface with the grain, and then covered by the harrow, or sown upon the surface afterwards, and left exposed to the air and vapors which it is to absorb; or whether it should be sown before plowing, and then by the subsequent tillage incorporated with the soil; whether it is best to sow it upon a sward and turn it under with the grass to absorb the carbonic acid gas which the herbage will yield when fermenting, &c. This kind of information is very much needed by those who wish to make the trial. Can you give the results of any recent experiments of this kind?

"During the present season, as soon as I can make up my mind fully upon the best mode of proceeding, I intend to apply, to some extent, both lime and charcoal to my soil, by way of experiment.

"Last spring I sowed, on 16 acres of clover, 16 bushels of gypsum, and mowed the heaviest crop that has been seen in this part of the country. We obtained no seed from the second crop, owing to its not perfecting seed in quantity worth saving. I shall this season cut the first crop for hay, and plow in the second crop, on which I shall sow wheat. I propose to sow lime upon the clover before it is turned under, but I have not yet fully determined upon it; perhaps the plaster and clover may be sufficient without the lime for the first crop of wheat.

"I am about to build stables and cow houses, and in doing so I shall endeavor to contrive them so as to save the liquid as well as the solid substances that are usually found in such buildings. I have already, under the exercise of a great degree of *moral courage*, constructed my, "office of discount and deposit" in the rear of the house, in such manner that its contents are accessible; and by the use of both lime and charcoal, I shall be able to apply them to the production of — cabbages and potatoes—or flowers and fruits.

Respectfully your friend,

DARIUS LAPHAM."

We assure our correspondent that he is on the right track, and will not fail in the end to render his farming operations very profitable. In a country where labor is as expensive as it is in the United States, and agricultural products so remarkably cheap, it is obvious that, the cultivator of the soil must rely mainly, if not solely for his success in the world, upon his *skill* and *economy*. That practical science, which will enable a farmer to harvest the largest crops at the least expense, with a constantly improving estate in point of fertility of soil, fruitfulness of orchards, and domestic animals each generation of which yield to their owner more wool and mutton, more beef, butter and cheese, and more pork and lard from a given amount of raw materials consumed, than did their predecessors, is *the science* for every American agriculturist to study and understand.

We advise our correspondent to use gypsum with his charcoal to fix the volatile ammonia and other fertilizing gasses in his night-soil in the place of caustic lime. The latter will find carbonic acid enough in all manure beds to form a carbonate, which will imbibe little or no ammonia in any of its forms. Charcoal is doubtless very cheap at Mount Tabor, and therefore can be freely used to absorb all the liquid and volatile matters needed as food for cultivated plants. Mix it up thoroughly with night-soil, or with pig, sheep or stable manure, and apply more or less according to its strength into each hill of corn and potatoes.—On grain land, spread it equally over the field and harrow in with the seed. If the soil be very light it should be plowed in. It should never be buried so deep as to be beyond the reach of the atmosphere; and all fertilizing elements should be plowed as near to the roots of growing plants as practicable.

We want Mr. Lapham to grow a pattern crop of wheat on his 16 acres of clover ley, and to promote that end we make the following suggestions: Let him select the seed from grain which has for several preceding crops yielded a most prolific harvest. Other things being equal, a lamb whose parents had clipped eight pounds of wool for several generations per fleece, would elaborate twice as much of that animal product as one, the offspring of parents which had never sheared over 2½ lbs. of wool. So kernels of wheat grown in ears only 2¼ inches in length for many succeeding years, cannot, as a general rule if at all, be made to elaborate long ears of wheat well filled with plump berries, as we have seen them, having 135 kernels each. Undoubtedly, there is a limit to the number of wheat plants that can be well fed and matured on an acre of ground; and also a limit to the length of the ear, and number of kernels that may be developed on each stem. But at present, no man knows enough about the capabilities of nature, to even approximate the truth by a guess. That the subject is one of great national importance, nay, one that deeply concerns the whole human race, is obvious to every reflecting mind.

In soaking his seed wheat in strong brine previous to liming, let him use a few pounds of muriate of ammonia, (sal ammoniac of the shops,) dissolved with common salt. If lime be cheap in his neighborhood, let him apply five bushels of lime and as many of leached ashes—if they are not leached they will be all the better—per acre, at the time of sowing the seed, and harrow in with the grain. This is regarded as important to secure a good, firm, sound stem. If in addition to the lime and ashes he can add 25 bushels of coal dust, saturated with urine, per acre, then with the blessing of Providence he ought to harvest a crop of wheat worth $1.50 a bushel for seed.

If it is not convenient for Mr. L. to prepare all his 16 acres in the manner proposed, let him try one acre, and give it fifty bushels of coal. Before harvest next Autumn, let him go into the best field of wheat he can find in the country, and select the best heads or ears to be picked with the hand, enough to make a peck or more of seed. Be careful not to mix varieties so as to have a mongrel race. Treat this small parcel with every thing that science dictates. In this way Ohio, like the island of Jersey, will soon grow wheat that will average forty bushels to the acre. Propagate at all times from the most prolific seed, and give the plant a fair supply of its constituent elements, from the first sprouting of its germ to its full maturity.

These remarks will apply to corn and all other crops as well as to wheat.

Ireland now contains about ten millions of inhabitants. McCullock, in his "Statistical account of the British Empire," Vol. 1, pp. 445, sets down the population of Ireland on the 31st of May, 1836, at 8,592,000. It has increased at the rate of 165,000 a year since 1830. Suppose the annual increase to have been no larger during the last eight years, then the present population of Ireland is 9,912,000.

And yet Ireland exports more bushels of grain than all the United States! We copy the following table from the Farmer's Journal for March—a standard English journal:

An account of corn grain and flour, imported into Great Britain in each year, from Jan. 1, 1830, to Jan. 1, 1843.

Years.	Imported from Ireland. Quarters.	Total imported, in Quarters.
1830	2,215,521	4,650,567
1831	2,429,182	5,971,122
1832	2,990,767	3,788,665
1833	2,737,441	3,191,710
1834	2,792,658	3,351,558
1835	2,679,438	3,000,643
1836	2,958,272	3,601,865
1837	1,030,293	4,356,223
1838	3,474,302	5,009,031
1839	2,243,151	6,831,249
1840	2,327,782	6,318,304
1841	2,855,525	6,542,506
1842	2,083,600	5,806,697
1843	2,721,400	4,167,823
Total	35,635,332	66,588,026

NOTE.—An English quarter is eight bushels of 70 lbs. per bushel; or the equal of 9⅓ bushels of 60 lbs. per bushel our weight. D. L.

Gardening—The Season.

The weather has been so fine the past month, and vegetation is so remarkably forward, that every body who has a garden is anxious to have the vegetables, fruit and flowers coming forward as early as possible. This is natural and right; and all the hardy kinds may safely be put in the ground, as was mentioned in our March number. But during the week past we have seen several persons planting out in the open ground tomatoes, cauliflowers and the like, raised on hot beds, and sowing cucumbers, squashes, Lima, beans, &c. Now it cannot be expected that there will but be cold nights, even if we escape frost after this time, and these plants will almost inevitably be destroyed, or the seeds rot in the ground.

We have not space to give directions for the work to be performed this month. We have done so repeatedly in our former volumes, and we presume most of our readers have preserved them for reference. (If not, we shall be happy to supply them—only $1 for three vols., stiched and covered.)

THE WHEAT CROP never looked more promising in Western New York. Two weeks ago fears were entertained that the very warm weather would bring it forward too rapidly; but the past week has been cooler and more favorable. In travelling through the country we observe the appearance of the fields is exceedingly beautiful. The accounts from other wheat growing states are also very favorable. (April 30.)

CORN SUGAR PREMIUM.—We are happy to learn that the Executive Committee of the State Society have awarded the premium of $100 to Marcus Adams of this county, for his "laborious, faithful and encouraging experiments in extracting sugar from corn-stalks." (A full report of these experiments will appear in the vol. of Transactions now publishing.

Mildew on Grapes.

Mr. Alexander Ely, a highly respected and venerable citizen of this place, who has devoted much attention to the culture of grapes, informs us, that he has discovered what he confidently believes to be the true cause of the mildew on grapes, and also a means of preventing it. He believes that the evil is caused by an insect, and is not a fungus, or vegetable, as is commonly supposed. In this, we think, (with all deference to age,) he is certainly mistaken.

His remedy, or preventive, is, to trim the vines in winter, or very early in spring, and clean off all loose bark, &c., from the shoots; then mix three parts of tanners' oil and one part of india rubber, dissolved by heating; and with a brush wash the whole of the wood completely over with the composition. We have examined some vines treated by him last year, and they appear very clean and healthy; and we are informed they bore fruit free of mildew the past season, for the first time in many years. This practice is worth trying; but more experiments are needed to test its value.

New Articles of Culture.

Further Extracts from our Essay on the Introduction of New Articles of Culture, continued from the April number of the Farmer, p. 34.

ROOT CROPS.

The general introduction of root culture caused an entire revolution in British husbandry, and now constitutes an essential part of the improved system of agriculture. "Before the introduction of the turnep as a field crop," says a writer in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, "it was impossible to cultivate light soils successfully, or to devise suitable rotations for cropping them with advantage. It was also a difficult task to support live stock through the winter and spring months; and as for feeding and fattening cattle and sheep for market, during these inclement seasons, the practice was hardly thought of." In this country, the climate and other circumstances render the cultivation of turneps, as an ameliorating crop for the soil, less necessary or advantageous; but for feeding and fattening live stock, in winter and spring, the use of turneps and other roots is as much more important here than in England, as our winters are longer and more severe.

"All of the field-cultivated roots," says Buel, "are found well adapted to our soil and climate; and where their culture has been undertaken with spirit, and managed with judgment, it has been fully demonstrated that labor and capital cannot be more profitably applied in any other department of husbandry, than it can be in this. It gives the most cattle food, and most manure—important items in the economy of the farm—and leaves the soil in excellent order for grain and grass seeds. The great obstacle to root culture, other than the potato crop, has been the labor which is required to secure the roots from the frosts of winter; and yet the labor and expense required for this purpose are perhaps no greater than we expend in securing our grain and forage, if they are so great. Where cellars are not adequate, (and they may be constructed under barns with advantage,) these roots may all be securely preserved in pits, in dry situations, due precaution being had to covering and ventilation. We *do* save potatoes, and we can save other roots in the same way. It is the *novelty* of the labor, rather than the *amount* of it, and a want of practical knowledge in their culture and preservation, which intimidate and deter very many. It has been demonstrated, in repeated experiments made in our country, that labor is more profitably bestowed upon root crops, if judiciously applied, and the profits of the land are greater, than in most of the other crops we cultivate."

THE POTATO.

This is certainly the most important of all the root crops, both as food of man and of farm stock. It is said to be a native of South America, and was introduced into England, from Virginia, in 1586. No better varieties are found in the world than in this country; consequently there is little need of importing new kinds from abroad. The potato is apt to degenerate, however, in unfavorable soil and climate, and great improvements may often be effected by a change of soil, and by producing new varieties from seed.

TURNEPS.

The varieties of turneps most known and cultivated in this country are, the Swedish, or Ruta Baga; the White Flat, or Norfolk, and the White Globe. But in addition to these, there are numerous kinds that might, no doubt, be introduced with advantage, being better adapted for certain soils or certain purposes.

Of the *Yellow* or *Scotch Turneps*, several varieties, as the Aberdeen or Bullock, Yellow Tankard, Dale's Hybrid, &c., are more hardy and more nutricious, and keep longer, than the white kinds; while they require less time for growth, and will thrive on moister soils, than the Swedish.

The Red Globe Turnep is said to thrive better on light soils, and elevated situations, than any other variety.

The Early Stubble, Six-weeks, &c., are recommended for sowing late in the season, on ground where other crops have been harvested.

About twenty kinds of turnep seeds were imported from England and Scotland, by the writer, a few years ago, for the Rochester Seed Store.

BEETS.

The Mangold Wurzel, and the White and Yellow Sugar Beets, are the kinds known and cultivated as field crops, in this country. A new kind, called Yellow Globe Mangold Wurzel, has recently attracted some notice; but from observations, both in England and this country, the writer is of the opinion it will not be found of much value.

The Bassano Beet is a new variety, from Italy, introduced by the writer in 1839-40. It is of very early growth; top very small; root flat, turnep-shaped, growing mostly above ground; color, red outside, and white, tinged with red, within; flesh very tender and fine flavored, not liable to become stringy, like other early varieties. This is very highly esteemed as a table beet by all who have tried it; and its cultivation, for that purpose, is rapidly extending. From its quick growth and great productiveness, it would probably be found a valuable kind for field culture, and perhaps adapted to soils where other kinds will not succeed.

CARROTS,

Are cultivated by a few farmers in this country, and ought to be by many more, as winter food for horses, cows, &c. The large, long, white carrot is the only new variety. It was introduced in this vicinity in 1839, and is found very productive and profitable. The roots are larger, and, growing partly above ground, are more easily harvested. Some think they are not quite as nutritious as the yellow kinds.

PARSNEPS,

Have been often recommended as a field crop, and are eminently deserving of a trial, if not general cultivation. It is a very productive and nutritious vegetable, and easily raised. The parsnep possesses one advantage over all other roots in cultivation;—being able to withstand our winters, it may be left in the ground till spring, for early feeding of milch cows, &c. Low says, "All animals are fond of the parsnep. To milk cows it is eminently favorable, giving a flavor and richness to their milk which no other winter vegetable but the carrot can give. The cows of Jersey and Guernsey, fed with parsneps and hay, yield butter during winter of as fine a tinge, and nearly as good flavor, as if they were fed in pastures To horses it is equally suited as the carrot. Hogs are extremely fond of it; and when boiled, poultry may be fed upon it.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE—(*Helianthus tuberosus.*)

This vegetable has also been recommended as a field crop, though it does not seem to be deserving of much attention. It is a very hardy plant, and accounts have been published of its producing at the rate of more than two thousand bushels per acre. The objections to it are, the small amount of nutriment the roots afford, and the difficulty of extirpating it from the ground, when it once gets possession. Hogs are very fond of the roots, and, as they will grow without cultivation on rough or shady ground, it may be adviseable to plant patches of woodland, or other places, with them, and let the hogs till and harvest them at their pleasure.

OXALIS CRENATA, *and* O. DEPEII.

Two species of Oxalis, (sorrel,) from Peru, having large tuberous roots resembling potatoes, have been noticed in the papers as likely to prove valuable for the table, &c.; but they do not seem to find much favor in England. A writer in the Gardeners' Chronicle says, the roots are yellow and mealy when boiled, but have an acid flavor which renders them unpalatable to most people. The young shoots are eaten as salad.

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS.

These include Beans, Peas, and Tares, or Vetches. They are cultivated in England and Scotland, as fallow crops, and constitute an important part of the improved system of tillage. These plants derive a large portion of their nutriment from the atmosphere, and do not exhaust the soil of those elements requisite for cereal grain crops. Hence they are recommended for sowing on land intended for wheat, and are said to leave the land in better condition than if summer fallowed.

ENGLISH BEANS—(*Vicia faba.*)

These are so much used and esteemed in England, that, on coming to this country, English farmers have frequently attempted their cultivation here. But, owing to the greater heat and dryness of our summers, they do not succeed well, and our Indian corn being more than a substitute, there is no reason for complaint.

COMMON BEANS—(*Phascolus vulgaris.*)

These might, to a limited extent, be used as a fallow crop, with great advantage. In the Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture, Judge Buel states, that in 1822 he raised from one acre over 48 bushels of China beans, on land in preparation for wheat. In the same volume, Dr. Reynolds states, he raised 25 bushels from an acre. Both these gentlemen recommend sowing beans, or peas, instead of summer fallowing for wheat. The haulm, or straw, is highly recommended as winter fodder for sheep.

FIELD PEAS,

Are also valuable as a fallow crop, and ought to be more generally cultivated, especially where Indian corn does not succeed well. Peas are excellent food for fattening stock, and the haulm, or straw, if not mildewed, is excellent winter fodder for cattle and sheep.

The varieties of peas are quite numerous, and can easily be increased. Experiments are wanting to prove which are the least liable to mildew, and injury by insects.

TARES *or* VETCHES—(*Vicia sativa.*)

Considering the very high value that is set on this crop, in England, and the obvious advantage it would be to many farmers in this country, it is surprising that its culture has not long ago been generally introduced. Where it is an object to economise land, as in the vicinity of cities, and where working oxen, horses, or milch cows are kept, an acre or two of tares will be found of immense benefit, especially during the heat of summer. Loudon says, "Tares are found to be a hearty and most nourishing food for all sorts of cattle. Cows give more butter when fed with this plant than with any other food whatsoever. Horses thrive better upon tares than they do upon clover or rye grass; and the same remark is applicable to the fattening of cattle, which feed faster upon this article of green fodder than upon any kind of grass or esculent with which we are acquainted. If the plants are cut green, and given to live stock, either on the field or in the fold-yards, there is, perhaps, no green crop of greater value, nor any better calculated to give a succession of herbage from May to November. Young observes, 'Tare crops are of such use and importance, that not one-tenth of the stock could be maintained without them; horses, cows, sheep, hogs, all feed upon them; hogs are soiled upon them without any other food. This plant maintains more stock than any other plant whatsoever. Upon one acre, Davis maintained four horses in much better condition than upon five acres of grass. Upon eight acres, he has kept twelve horses and five cows, for three months, without any other food. No artificial food whatever is equal to this excellent plant.' Tares cut green, Professor Thaer observes, draw no nourishment from the soil whatever; while, made into hay, they afford a fodder preferred by cattle to pea straw, and more nutritive than hay or any other herbage."

The *Spring*, or *Summer Tare*, is the only kind that can be cultivated with advantage in this country. The seed, which resembles small black peas, is sown broadcast, early in spring, at the rate of three bushels per acre, with half a bushel of oats added, to keep the plants upright. The product of tares in England, on good soil, is said to be ten or twelve tons per acre, and it is found, on analysis, to contain a larger per centage of nutriment than any other green food.

BUCKWHEAT.

This is another valuable plant for fallow crops. It is not only useful for grain and fodder, but is also an excellent *fertilizer*, or green crop for plowing in, to enrich the land for wheat. The only variety deserving of notice besides the common, is—

Tartarian or *Indian Buckwheat*—(*Polygonum Tartaricum.*) This species was much noticed, in the papers, two or three years ago, especially in New England, but it does not appear to quite meet the expectations that were excited. It has been cultivated, to some extent, in this State, but is not generally approved. It is more hardy than the common variety, and of more slender growth; requires more time to reach maturity, and will bear the heat of summer better than the other; consequently it is preferable in some cases.

How my friend Cook raises Wheat.

Few farmers in our county raise as good crops of wheat, and none better, than Mr. Ira Cook, of Byron. His method is a good one, and can be adopted by any farmer in the wheat region. It also proves that the same crop may be grown upon the same land for any number of years, and at the same time have the land constantly im-

proving in value. The whole secret is, deep plowing, gypsum and clover. He stocks his wheat ground in the spring with clover, and sows on plaster. The next spring the clover is plastered again. When up, rank and heavy, he goes on with a strong team, and turns under the clover, and sows on his wheat. He says he has turned under clover that would yield at least two tons of hay to the acre; and he further says that from his own knowledge the land will bear a heavy crop of wheat every other year, and still improve in fertility. Wheat can be raised in this way at much less expense than in any other, as summer fallowing can be dispensed with entirely.

Mr. Cook also pays great attention to his garden, and has his privy so constructed as to be able to save all the night soil, or contents of the vault. He keeps a pile of sand handy and occasionally throws in sufficient to keep the vault dry. This is every year applied to his garden—and a most excellent application it is. I think muck, if at hand, would be better than sand, unless the sand was quite loamy. Any kind of light earth that is fit for a garden, will answer the purpose; and should be used; for truly manure is the farmer's mine. He is about doing another very wise thing: and that is, to build a cistern in his garden, into which all the wash of his kitchen will be conducted; and this he intends to apply upon his garden in a liquid state. And thus he has a very valuable garden. However, every farmer can do as much as Mr. Cook has done; for it is within the means of every one to save all their manure and apply it to their crops in a safe and judicious manner. But as I hope some day to visit Mr. Cook, I shall say no more about him now.

Speaking of manure, reminds me of a little experiment I tried the other day; and it may be of service to others to know it: I noticed a manure pile near one of the stable-doors to be in a high state of fermentation, and sending forth quite a dense vapour. The pungency of the odour clearly showed that a large quantity of ammonical gas was escaping. I had a quantity of ground plaster scattered over the heap, sufficient to make it quite white, and in a very short time the vapor ceased to appear. The plaster was changed in color perceptibly. This only shows that the theory of plaster's absorbing ammonical gas is true, and that the practice that has obtained to some extent of sowing plaster on compost and manure heaps, and upon dry meadows and pastures, as well as strewing it liberally in stables is a very excellent one, as it fixes the ammonia which is the very essence of manure—The whole becomes a new compound, and easily dissolved in water, thereby rendering it more nutritious to the growing plant.

Deep plowing is a great thing to help keep up the good condition of land, and to insure good crops. I do'nt mean four, five, or six inches when I say deep plowing. I call it deep plowing, when the plow goes in beam deep. My neighbor Corbey has some excellent notions on that subject: He used to live in Ontario county, some thirty years since, and was lately back there on a visit. He told his friends they did not raise such crops as they used to when he was among them, and pointed to the stubble as a proof—In those days seventy bushels of corn to the acre was no uncommon crop. He told them that it was not so much the want of fertility in the soil, as it was the want of good judgment in its management. When he lived there, they used to plow their land with two yoke of oxen and a horse; now they used a span of light horses, and they ought not to wonder if they had light crops. If we skim over and skin the soil, the soil will skin us, as a great many farmers now find to their sorrow. P.

Orleans County Premium Crop of Indian Corn.

Asa Williams, Jr., of the town of Barre, in the county of Orleans, having received at the last annual fair of the Orleans County Agricultural Society, the first premium awarded for the best acre of Indian corn, makes the following statement of the manner of cultivating the same, soil, seed, &c.

The soil was gravelly loam, containing a good portion of black vegetable mould. I planted in corn stubble—It was first plowed in the spring of 1842, having laid in pasture ever since it was cleared, some twenty years since. It was a swale, and had been ditched and drained the year before it was plowed. In the spring of 1842, I spread on about twenty-five loads to the acre, of well rotted barn-yard manure. In the spring of 1843, I put on, and plowed under, about the same quantity of (the same kind of manure; plowed it twice—once each way,) about the 6th of May; about the 10th, planted on the furrows, in rows about two feet apart, and hills about one foot apart in the row—three kernels in each hill. It was howed three times, *making as little hill as possible*, and no cultivator or drag was used on it. It was cut up by the ground, about the 15th of September, and put up in shocks or stocks on the ground—The committee of the Agricultural Society came to the field and measured off one acre—They counted the rows in the acre, and then selected one row, which they deemed to be an average row—They then appointed a man to husk and shell it; when that was done, the product was measured, and the crop on the acre from the product of this row, was estimated at *one hundred and fifty-seven bushels and thirty quarts*, by measure; and by weight, at one hundred and fifty-four bushels and twenty-one pounds.

I would add, that I personally superintended the harvesting of the whole acre measured, and have no doubt but it would average the product of the row that was measured. The seed used in planting, was what is called, the white red-blaze—eight rowed.

Barre, April 10, 1844.

ASA WILLIAMS, Jr.

Remarks.—The foregoing statement was furnished at our request, in order that the county of Orleans might have the credit of having produced one of the largest crops of Indian corn on record in the annals of agriculture in the empire state. It is a great pity that the whole crop was not accurately measured and attested to, so that it would have obtained the premium of the State Agricultural Society, and so that those who read the account would not feel inclined to doubt its accuracy. From our own knowledge of the parties concerned, we have full confidence in their integrity; but at the same time, we are aware that the statement shows such an extraordinay product, that many farmers will think there is some mistake, or deception about it: We know, however, that Orleans County contains some of the best corn land and best farmers in the State; and as other counties claim to have produced crops equal to this, we see no good reason why, with a favorable season, and improved mode of culture, we may not advance a *leetle* beyond all that has been done before. We have always contended that *perfection* has not yet been reached, in the culture of this, and other crops.—Ed.

From the Cultivator.

Large Crops of Indian Corn.

There are few crops which show the effect of skillful cultivtion more strongly than that in corn; and this marked improvement should induce the farmer, instead of adding to his number of acres of corn, to adopt that course which will give him the greatest crops, leaving the surplus acres to other uses. If a man by good culture, can obtain from ten acres of land the same crop which it now takes from fifteen to twenty to give, then prepare the land so as to obtain the greater amount. That there are thousands of acres that now do not yeield more than from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre, that would with thorough culture yield from 70 to 80, none acquainted with our agriculture can doubt. But we have heard it said, "if I employ all my labor and manure on ten acres, the remainder of my fields must suffer." The answer is easy; why cultivate 20 when you can get the same quantity from 10? and will rest from cropping be more injurious to the soil, than the exhausting process of cropping without manuring? Why spread the labor and the manure that applied to ten acres would give 800 bushels of corn, over thirty, and in the end receive but 600 bushels? Let it be remembered too, that a piece of land once thoroughly fitted and manured for corn, is fitted to produce a succession of good crops, which in all probability would more than repay in their extra product, any extra expense incurred for the corn.

As the season for planting corn is approaching, we have collected from various sources, notices of some remarkable corn crops, mode of culture, &c. In the selection of examples, reference has been had more to the details of treatment, than to the amount of the crop, as it is of but little use for a farmer to publish to the world that he has grown an extraordinary crop, unless he also shows how he has done it. For this reason we have omitted some of the heaviest crops of corn on record. And here we would remark, that in awarding the premiums for crops, our agricultural societies have not sufficiently insisted on full details of culture from the applicants. In consequence of this neglect of details, one great object of such associations has been defeated, and the good effected by them proportionably limited. This every one must feel, who turns to the reports of the societies in the different states or counties, with the view of ascertaining the best method of culture in all its parts, of any given crop.

In 1831, B. Butler, Esq. of Chenango co. in this state, raised 140 bushels of corn from one acre. The soil was a stiff loam, nearly covered with small stones, of which 50 loads to the acre were taken off before tillage. It was plowed but once, but this was done in the best manner. Mr. B. adds, "We then drew on 25 cart loads (about 25 bushels to the load,) of sheep manure, and spread it evenly on the furrow. Rolled and harrowed with the furrow, with a light double harrow, containing 40 teeth, until it was a complete garden mold, and the earth well incorporated with the manure. Again picked off the stones, and again rolled and planted on the 22d and 23d of May, on an even surface, with the early small white flint corn steeped in a solution of copperas and saltpetre, and then tarred and rolled in plaster, and planted in double drills 3½ feet from center to center of the middle drill. The plants standing singly from 12 to 13 inches on the main drill. The corn was once plowed, and afterwards kept clean with the hoe, plastered well on the plant, topped at the usual time, was ripe on the 15th of Sept,, and was harvested on the 14th and 15th of Oct.

In this case the sheep manure sustained the high reputation it has acquired for the corn crop, both at home and abroad, and with the exception of that produced in the hog-pen, our experience would lead us to prefer the manure from the sheep-fold, to any other ordinary farm manures. One thorough plowing was here found sufficient, the rest being left to the harrow; and we are convinced that in most cases, one plowing well done, will be found better than more. A fine mellow seed bed must in any event be had, and the soil must be moved with either plow or harrow until this is provided.

Another example of a good crop of corn, is that of Mr. Bugbee of Palmer, Mass. who raised from five acres of land 540 bushels, or 108 bushels per acre. The following is the account given by Mr. B. of his mode of culture:—"Last spring I plowed up a piece of green sward, measuring about five acres, and prepared it for corn as well as my means would permit. After plowing, 30 loads of manure to the acre, were spread over the ground, and thoroughly mixed with the earth by means of the harrow, without turning up or breaking the sod. The ground being now prepared, on the 30th of May I planted my corn. A small quantity of ashes, lime, and plaster of paris, mixed together and prepared for the purpose, was used at the time of planting, or put in each hill. Of this mixture, there were 2½ bushels of lime, 2½ bushels of plaster, and 25 bushels of ashes for the 5 acres. The corn was hoed but twice, a third being unnecessary."

This crop affords another of the many proofs already existing of the excellent effect of such a compost of lime, plaster and ashes, especially on inverted sward, as that prepared by Mr. B. Those farmers who sell off their ashes, and harvest corn crops of only 30 or 40 bushels per acre, would do well to imitate Mr. B. in the use made of his.

In 1823, Leonard Hill received the premium offered by the Plymouth (Mass.) Ag. Sodiety, for the best crop of corn. We condense his statement of the culture, &c.—The soil naturally was deep and rich. During the previous winter, while it was greensward, his cattle were foddered upon it. In May, it was plowed very deep into squares of 2 feet 7 inches in width. It was then manured in the hole, 64 cart loads barn manure being used. It was planted early with white and flesh colored corn, varieties having small cobs. The kernels were placed about four inches apart in the hills, not thrown together as usual. In the middle of July, the corn spindled, grew very thick, and so filling the spaces that the rows were scarcely discernable. It was hoed three times, and all the suckers early cleared from it. It was gathered on the first of October. The quantity of shelled corn, ascertained by disinterested men, was 139 bushels, 3 pecks.

This was a great crop, but the account is defective in not stating the number of stalks left in each hill. The varieties of corn must have been of the small kind, or such close planting would have prevented the formation of ears. The quantity of manure was enormous.

Some of the most extraordinary crops of corn ever grown in the United States, were those produced by the Messrs. Pratt of Eaton, Madison co. In 1822, they obtained from 3 acres, 517½ bushels, or 172 bushels per acre, and in 1823, from 4 acres, 680 bushels, or 170 bushels per acre. They prepared their land in the best manner, then with a shovel plow made a trench 20 inches wide into which the manure was placed and covered.—On these trenches, so covered, the seed corn was drilled in three rows, thus:

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Two feet nine inches distant, or 3 feet nine inches from centre to centre of the rows. Another trench was made, filled, covered and drilled in similar manner. Thus the corn stood in single stalks, 6 inches apart every way, and 2 feet 9 inches clear between the rows.

It is evident that planted in this manner, more stalks would be placed on an acre than in almost any other way, but nothing short of the most heavy manuring would carry through such a crop. We have found by experience that in very dry summers, close planted corn suffers far the most, and if too near, is a total failure. We once planted a piece 2½ feet by 18 inches in the rows, intending 3 stalks to the hill. The corn was manured in the hill. The growth was very rapid and promising until the ears were about setting, when a drouth of some weeks occurred, and the result was not more than half a crop. The years in which Messrs. Pratts' crops were grown, were of the most favorable kind, and the crops, under their course of planting and culture, most astonishing.

In 1835, Mr. Brewster of Oneida co. communicated to Judge Buell an account of a crop of corn and potatoes raised by him in that year. He says, "I had a ten acre lot of stiff strong sward, that had not been plowed for many years; this I intended chiefly for Indian corn. In one corner of this I measured off one acre for corn, and by the side of it another acre for potatoes. I drew on about twenty loads of yard manure to the acre on each, turned it over, followed the plow with the roller, harrowed and furrowed three feet apart from north to south, and put down about the same quantity of manure that was turned under. Commenced planting the 20th of May; seed soaked, rolled in tar and water and plaster, put 4 grains in a hill, one foot apart. The first day planted one-forth of an acre, which came up well; the other planted on the 22d and 23d, did not come up well, owing, as I thought, to the seed lying too long in the hot sun after being soaked, and we replanted it on the 2d and 3d of June." From the ¼ acre first planted Mr. B. had 26 bushs. 8 qts. or 105 bushels to the acre; the other ¾ did not do so well, and he only got 94 bushels and 2 quarts of shelled corn from the acre. The potatoes were planted on the 1st and 2d of June, furrows three feet apart, and the seed all whole and large, dropped one foot apart in the rows. One good dressing was given them with the plow and hoe, which was all the attention they received. At gathering, by measure he had 519½ bushels, by weight, 560.

We had marked several other crops as worthy of note, but have room for only the following which we select as showing what crops of corn may be grown on the very northern verge of its culture, and what the treatment was that produced it.

The soil was gravelly, dry, had been cropped seven years in succession, and manured each year. In the spring of 1838, the hills of the previous year were split, a good dressing of manure put on and plowed in, harrowed, and with a light plow opened into drills 2½ feet apart. On the 19th of May, 1½ bushels of seed corn was put in a tub, and hot water poured on it, till too hot to stir with the hand. It was steeped two hours, then dried by rolling in plaster, and planted the same day in hills 16 to 18 inches apart, and from 5 to 7 kernels in a hill.—On the 5th of June it had come up; on the 11th a small plow was passed between the rows lightly, turning the little mold raised to the middle, and care being taken to stir the whole surface of the ground. It was harrowed and hoed the next week, and again the week after that, the owner believing that the maturity of corn may be hastened some two or three weeks by frequent hoeing, while the plants are young. In hoeing, the earth was left nearly flat. On the first of September the corn was cut up, and husked out the last of the month. The crop when shelled, fell a few pounds short of 150 bushels of corn per acre. It should be stated, that though plenty of seed was used, only three stalks were allowed to remain in a hill, the best being selected for this purpose.

From the history of corn crops here given, and the mode of culture adopted, we think farmers may derive some useful inferences. We have omitted the great crops of Kentucky, 190 and 196 bushels to the acre, the largest yet grown in any country, as the details of culture were not at hand; and the same may be said of some of the premium crops in this and other states. We state here a few of the most prominent results disclosed:

1. The soil intended for corn must be dry, all experience proves that moist soils are unfit for the culture of this grain.

2. It should be made rich, and deep. Corn will bear heavier manuring than any other cultivated plant, and the soil should be deep to permit the roots to descend beyond all danger of drouth.

3. Preparation of the seed is useful; but no seed over soaked or swelled for planting or sowing should be allowed to become dry, as that injures its vitality.

4. The use of top dressing, such as mixtures of ashes, lime, plaster, &c., is established beyond a doubt. Perhaps there are few ways in which labor is better expended, than in placing such composts about corn.

5. The uselessness of hilling corn is demonstrated.—Not a great crop of corn has been grown for years, in which this practice has been followed.

6. It is proved that corn too thick will not ear; but that in some seasons it will bear to be thicker than others. The failure stated by Mr. Betts, of Newburgh, in the Feb. No. of the current vol. of the Cultivator, may be traced to this cause.

7. The impolicy of throwing all the corn put in a hill, when planted, together, is forcibly shown by the success of planting in drills of a single kernel, as in the case of the Messrs. Stevens and Pratts. We frequently hear men boasting how much they have planted in a day, when by planting the grain together, they lose more than would pay for many days' work.

We do not expect that every man will raise a hundred and fifty bushels of corn to the acre, even should he use every reasonable effort. There are too many concurring circumstances, all of a fortunate kind, required to make such crops common; but that any good soil, skilfully cultivated, may be made to give 70 or 80 as a medium crop, we fully believe. Fewer acres planted, and those better manured and tended, would, we are confident, much increase the corn crop of the country, as well as the profits of the farmer.

New Genesee Farmer.

ROCHESTER, MAY, 1844.

To Correspondents.—This is a very busy time with farmers, and as most of our correspondents are practical working men, we can readily excuse them for not writing *much* for us. But there are several of our old friends who have such a ready command of ideas and language, and have written so little of late, that we must beg leave to draw upon them for small favors this month. Will they honor the draft?

To Readers.—Don't lay this paper aside because you are busy just now; it contains many valuable suggestions adapted to the season, and may give you instructions respecting the work you have to do, that will save you much labor, or make your labor far more productive.

Mr. Bateham has been absent half of the past month, on horticultural engagements. This must be an apology to those who called during that time, or whose letters were not answered promptly.

Premiums on Farms.—We would remind farmers of this county of the notice in our March number, respecting premiums on farms. Those who are willing to be competitors should inform us, or some one of the committee, previous to the first of June. We anticipate a goodly number of pleasant visits on this duty.

Inquiries.

Guano.—A much esteemed female reader wishes to know where she can obtain some of the guano manure, respecting which we have published some wonderful accounts, as she wants some for her flowers.

We are very sorry it is not in our power to give the desired information. We believe it has never as yet been imported into this country except in very small quantities for experiments. It is found mainly on the coast of Peru, and the exclusive right of removing it has been purchased of the government by an English company. There is a duty on it in this country at present, that, together with the limited demand, prevents it from being imported with advantage. We presume it can be obtained ere long, however.

Premium Pears.—A horticultural friend says a premium was awarded by the American institute last fall to "J. J. Morris of Genesee co.," for very superior pears, and he has tried in vain to find any person of that name who grows fine pears in Genesee co. Will some person inform us where the gentleman resides who obtained the premium? We presume there is some mistake about the county.

Acknowledgements.

Our best thanks are due to friend Dewey of the Literary Depot in the Arcade, for a copy of the Complete Florist. "A Manual of Gardening, containing practical instructions for the management of green-house plants, and for the cultivation of the shrubbery and the flower gardens &c; with descriptions of those plants and trees most worthy of culture." This is a late English work, revised and adapted to the climate of the United States. Price only 25 cts.

To Hon. T. J. Paterson M. C., for valuable public documents from Washington.

To Prof. C. Dewey, (per son) for a copy of his valuable Report on the Herbaceous Plants of Massachusetts; and Dr. Emmons' Report on Quadrupeds.

To Dr. Dana of Massachusetts, for a copy of his excellent prize Essay on Manures. This work has been very highly, and deservedly extolled for the sound principles and practical instruction it contains, and for imparting knowledge in matters of science, in language that can be readily understood by farmers. More about this hereafter.

Stevens' *not* "Stephens'," Genesee Pear.—A horticultural friend says:—"I observed an error in the March number of the New Genesee Farmer, on page 30. It is not *Stephen's Genese* but *Stevens.*' Want some authority? Well, turn to Prince's Pomological Manual p. 145, and to Genesee Farmer, Vol. 6, p. 189. The name of Francis Stevens of Lima, who owned the original tree, is sufficient to set this matter at rest."

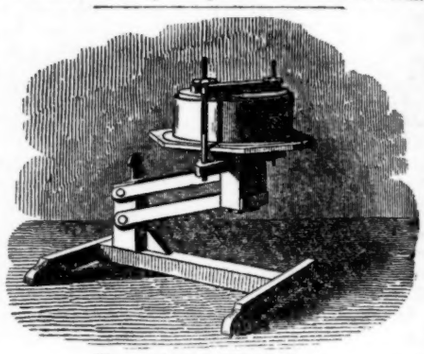
Right, neighbor; thank you. We had not forgotten the origin of this fine fruit. The error was in an article copied from the Magazine of Horticulture. We are surprised to observe, that notwithstanding the correct history in Prince's Pomological Manual, the same error appears in Prince's late catalogues.

New Arrivals at Rochester.

Mr. Ellwanger, of the Mount Hope Nurseries, has just returned from Germany and France with a thousand grafted pear trees, including all the finest kinds of the celebrated Van Mons pears, and other choice varieties; also, a large assortment of apples, plums, cherries, &c., together with a splendid lot of roses, and other ornamental shrubs and plants. Such enterprise deserves, and we trust will receive encouragement.

A short time since, a couple of French gentlemen visited our city, with a large lot of rare plants and fruit trees from France. They sold quite a number; and if they prove true to their names, they will be valuable acquisitions to our gardens.

Box Edging.—Mr. Bateham has procured a large quantity of this desirable article, which he is selling very low to those who desire *very neat* garden walks and flower beds.



The Buck-Eye Cheese Press.

The above is a representation of Messrs. Collins and Stone's self-acting cheese press; an ingenious but simple machine, possessing great power, and, being small and portable, it is very convenient and easily worked. The weight of the cheese is the only power required for its pressure. These presses have now been fully tested, and are found to give perfect satisfaction. Indeed, they only need to be known to be generally adopted. They are made at Richardson's machine-shop, in this city, and sold there, and at the Seed Store. Price $5.

ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS OF CORN TO THE ACRE.

DIRECTIONS FOR MR. GARBUTT.

[Concluded from last month's Farmer, page 36.]

With the ground enriched and prepared as has been described, and the time for planting having arrived, the next thing to be attended to, is,

The selection and preparation of the seed. Supposing that he plants as much as 3 or 4 acres we advise Mr. Garbutt, for the sake of experiment, to use as many different kinds of seed—say Dutton, Red-blazed, Large Eight-rowed &c. Break off the tops and butts of the ears, as usual; shell the remainder, each kind separately, and the afternoon of the day previous to planting put it to soak in a solution of sal ammoniac prepared thus: To a common pailfull, or two gallons, of hot water, put one pound of sal ammoniac—it can be had at any druggist for about 37 cts. per lb. Let the liquid cool till the hand can be borne in it; then put in the corn and let it soak 15 to 18 hours. Then drain off the water and roll the seed in plaster till it appears dry.

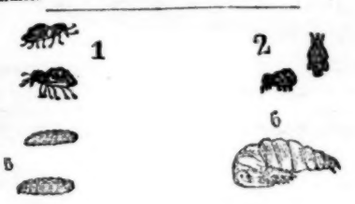
Distance and mode of planting.— Harrow the ground smooth and fine; then take a marking-out machine such as is often seen and can easily be made by any farmer,—with a beam 5 or 6 inches in diameter and four feet long, with shafts on one side for the horse, and a pair of handles on the other, and two broad wooden teeth beneath, placed 3 feet apart, and of such length and form as to open a small furrow or drill, of proper depth for the corn. Mark out the rows with this, just 3 feet apart, running north and south; drop the seed in these furrows, two kernels in a place, 15 *inches apart*, and cover it with a hoe. We are aware that Mr. Garbutt will accuse us of the rankest heresy, in recommending such close planting; but let him *try it*; and if he has plowed his land as deep, and enriched it as thoroughly, as we have recommended, we are willing to stake our reputation on the result, providing the season is all favorable, and the after culture good.

(One of Bachelder's, or some other planting machine that can be gaged aright, will save much labor in planting.)

After Culture.—Mr. Garbutt's land, as has been already remarked, is rather inclined to clay; and if it becomes at all

baked or hard on the surface when the corn is coming up, the rows should be lightly brushed over by hand with a common garden rake, having sharp iron teeth. As soon as the rows are fairly visible, go through with a horse and light cultivator, (only one way, of course,) and follow with the hoe, to loosen the earth between and around the plants, and prevent the growth of weeds. About a month after planting, when there is a prospect of settled warm weather, apply to the plants 4 or 5 bushels per acre of a mixture of about equal portions of ashes and plaster. (A bushel of salt to the acre would improve it.) Continue to *stir the ground often*—say once in two or three weeks—with the cultivator and hoe; but do not hill up the plants, nor use a plow among them; and when the roots begin to extend between the rows, be careful not to cultivate so deep as to disturb them.

Remarks.—We have endeavored to make these directions as easy and simple as possible, and have omitted several things that we should like to have tried—such as applying more concentrated manures, with charcoal, &c. Any person desiring to apply these, will find ample directions in the articles of "D. L.," in this and preceding numbers of the Farmer.



The Curculio.

[Concluded from last month p. 37.]

The kinds of fruit, and the only kinds, which the curculio injures, as far as I have observed, are the plum, apricot, nectarine, peach, cherry, and apple. and these I have placed in the order in which he seems to prefer them. But I would remark that he is not the only insect which makes the apple wormy. The codling-moth does great injury to the apple-crop, and the caterpillar of this moth should not be mistaken for the larva of the curculio.

The curculio does not usually injure the cherry-crop excessively, but it is remarkable what a cause of general devastation he proves to the plum-crop, when he is suffered to go on in his work unmolested. The writer has known large plum-trees, loaded with fruit, in the early part of June, upon which nearly every plum would be punctured, and all would be lost to the cultivator.

The objection, in the community, against cultivating this fruit, is upon the complaint, or fact, that the plums will not hang on until ripe; and nurserymen are often questioned, if they know of any kinds that will not drop before they become matured.

As great a pest as this little insect is to the fruit-grower, I am not willing that he should be loaded with more sins than he deserves. He has been charged with being the cause of the fungus excrescences on the plum-tree, of which he will not plead guilty. True, his larva, and also those of some other insects, it is said, are found in this fungus, and this is the reason why this disease has been attributed to him. My reasons for saying he is not the cause of this disease, may be offered in another place.

It is remarkable how unconfined or unlocated the curculio appears to be. I formerly believed that he was limited nearly to the ground, under and near the tree where he was produced, and that, if the earth under it was paved, or so fixed as to prevent the larvæ from descending into it, that that tree would be secure the following season, at least. But more extensive observation has taught me otherwise. This fact I consider a very important point in this insect's character. In 1838, a new apple-tree came into bearing, having three apples upon it, situated 20 rods distant from any fruit-bearing tree, and I hoped to test the quality of the apples thereby; but I was disappointed. In the first of July, I noticed the spoiler's mark upon these apples, and after a while they dropped off, I have searched after, and found him, upon an apple tree in a pasture, which stood alone and at a distance from any other fruit-tree. A plum-tree, trained to the east end of my house, bore for the first time in the year 1841. I watched the fruit, and, about the usual time, found his mark upon some of the plums, and secured them. From these observations, I am led to the supposition, at least, that he may not be dependent altogether upon the before-mentioned fruits for the propagation of his race; but when fruits are wanting, he finds other receptacles for his eggs. But this is a conjecture simply. No doubt he is capable of flying to a considerable distance.

Dr. Harris stated to me, that he was not certain that the plum weevil does feed in the beetle form, though he rather supposed he did. But whether he does or does not feed, his organs of taste and smell are rather obsolete or disused, for we are able to state, from observation, that many kinds of odorous bodies which are obnoxious to many insects, are not so to him.

I have tried camphor upon the tree, watered it with solution of soap and of tobacco, and I do not know that he was disturbed any further than he would be mechanically by their application.

I might bear notice the inadequacy of other measures which have been recommended to frustrate his operations, but prefer to proceed to a statement of those means which will ensure success, if persevered in, and prove satisfactory.

As the notion is prevalent that he crawls up the body of the tree, I would state that he flies on to it, and, therefore, it is useless to apply any preventive to keep him from ascending that way.

I am free to state, that this insect can not be combated without labor, and the result secured, will very far more than compensate for all labor bestowed, even in a pecuniary point of view.

Believing, from my observation, that he can not be successfully opposed by preparations of soap, and infusions of odorous bodies thrown on to the tree, by means of a syringe, I proceed to state the course which has been followed with success, so far as I know.

Our rule of action should be, *direct aggression* upon him, both in the beetle and larvæ forms. In the pupa stage he lies in the ground secured from our search.

Watched, as the plum and fruit-trees always should be, by the gardener, as soon as his mark is seen on the plums, which will be generally as soon as the plum is left naked by the blossom, a sheet of sufficient dimensions should be suspended beneath the tree, by two or three individuals, or otherwise; then give the tree a sudden rap, or jar, and the insect immediately falls upon it, and, feigning himself dead, very much resembles a raisin seed in form.

All the curculios on the sheet should be killed, and all the stung plums that fall from the tree should be put into fire, (or given to hogs.)

I would impress upon the mind of the gardener the importance of assiduously attending upon his destruction in the month of June. The trees should be shaken twice or three times daily, certainly in the morning and evening, in order that the beetles may be crushed, and all the wounded fruit gathered and put into the fire. I have observed that usually after the twenty-fifth of July he is not to be found.

If the first generation, which operates in June, are well destroyed, we have less, yea, very little, to fear from the second generation, which work in July. Children, who are always urged, by impulsive curiosity, to examine and investigate any new and curious object—of an insect, flower or pebble, are ready and sufficient hands to perform much of this work, and gladly will they perform it when promised a share of the product.

This mode of protecting and preserving plums from the curculio, I have always found to succeed.

I am aware, that the labor required may be thought an objection to this mode of warfare, and that the result will not warrant the time and pains; but if the orchardist will tar his apple-trees to protect against the canker-worm, and the gardener spend time to kill the cut-worm, and water his plants in a dry season, surely this course is also justifiable: the result will justify the means.

A tree standing near the door, if jared and shook several times a day, as it may be passed, would be likely to succeed, as this course would discommode and frustrate the insect in his work.

Plum-trees, standing in a hog-yard, frequently sustain partial crops, for the hogs are frequently, during the day, rubbing against them, and are pretty sure to eat all those that fall to the earth.

Further observations on the curculio, and the means of preventing its ravages.

In the Magazine of Horticulture for March is an article by B. A. Fahnestock, Esq., of Pittsburg, Penn., in which after commending the foregoing essay of Dr. Burnett, the writer gives it as his opinion that we are yet without any practicable remedy against the Curculio; and he details a number of facts which he thinks "prove that if every curculio upon the tree be destroyed, and all the punctured fruit thrown into the fire it will not prevent the same number of insects from appearing the succeeding year." He is inclined to the opinion that the insect finds some other receptacle for its eggs besides fruit—and also that it flies a great distance from one orchard or garden to another. We cannot subscribe to the doctrine that nothing is gained by destroying the insect and punctured fruit—it is contrary to reason. We think it very probable, however, that the insects fly from one place to another at a considerable distance, and where gardens and orchards are numerous it may be found of very little use for one or two persons to attempt a war of extermination without the co-operation of their neighbors. We want further observations, however, to settle the question as to the travelling powers of the enemy.

Use of salt or brine.—Mr. J. A. Kenrick of the Newtown Nurseries near Boston, in the Magazine of Horticulture for April, states that until recently, all his plums had been destroyed by the curculio, and after trying various experiments he almost despaired of finding any remedy; "but having heard salt recommended I concluded to make a trial of salt lye, having a quantity at command. The yard contains about one eighth of an acre, in which I have about a hundred trees. In the spring I had about two cords of meadow mud, well saturated with lye, evenly spread and spaded in. (The year previous the same quantity of dock mud was applied in the same way.) About the first of June I put on a load of about five hogsheads in addition, pouring it from a large watering pot, about two common sized pailsfull to each tree, saturating the whole ground in the yard; and so powerful was the application that there was not a weed to be found the height of two inches during the season—every tree bore well, and many of them were so completely loaded with fruit that I was obliged to stake them to prevent their breaking down. There were a very few Curculios which found their way up the trees, but not a *twentieth* part enough to thin the fruit as they ought to have been, which prevented their attaining the size they otherwise would have done."

In trying this remedy some care must be used, especially with young trees, not to allow the salt or brine to reach the roots in such quantities as to kill them.

Paving under the Trees.—This remedy or preventive has long been known in this region, but it is in most cases rather difficult of application. Dr. J. V. C. Smith of Boston, relates a strikingly successful case of this kind, in a recent number of the New England Farmer, in the practice of Mr. Longworth of Cincinnati. In the conclusion he says:—

"Mr. Longworth assured me that the curculio, the habits of which he had philosophically investigated, would not venture upon a tree, from whence, when they dropped, they could not instantly burrow in the earth. Again—under a pavement they never concealed themselves. In a word, they assuredly avoid a tree thus murally protected.

Accidentally, therefore, a sure mode of keeping off the plum-weevil has been discovered, that is effectual in Cincinnati; and the same laws enforced in Massachusetts, would unquestionably produce the same gratifying results. At all events, the process is exceedingly simple, and within the reach of every farmer and gardener. He must be exceedingly deficient in constructiveness, who cannot pave round the trunk of a tree with flat stones or brick—the outer border of which should extend as far as the limbs happen to spread."

Tar, turpentine, &c.: Some persons are of the opinion, that the curculio seldom, if ever flies up into the tree, but crawls up the body, and therefore may be kept off in the same manner, as is in some parts practised for the canker-worm, namely: by frequent applications of tar around the body of the tree—fitting tin or lead troughs around, and filling them with oil or any offensive liquid—tying rags around dipped in turpentine, fish oil, &c. &c. The use of turpentine for this purpose, has been recommended in the papers this spring, but we have no confidence in its efficiency, even supposing the curculio does only crawl up the tree; for we have tried enough experiments to know that this insect, in its perfect state, is very little, if at all affected by the smell or chemical nature of liquids. It is only where they present a mechanical barrier that the experiment would be successful. We are not quite sure but that as a general thing, the curculio does *crawl up the trees*; and if so, these means may afford partial protection, especially where the trees are numerous, and it is desired to save some choice kinds among them. More experiments are needed however, and we take this occasion to request as many of our readers to try as many experiments for the purpose as possible, this spring, and communicate the results to us—whether successful or otherwise.—Eds. N. G. Farmer.

The Markets.

Rochester, *April* 30.—Since the opening of Canal Navigation, on the 18th, our city has presented a most animated spectacle; but the weather has been so fine for farm work that few farmers have appeared with produce in market, and there is little doing in that line, except in a small way. Millers and produce merchants are busily engaged receiving their supplies of grain &c from the West and shipping flour &c. to the East; another class are as busily receiving goods from the East and shipping to the West; while the rail cars, packets and steam boats are all put in active requisition by the traveling multitudes.

New York, *April* 27.—Flour, rather dull, Genesee and Ohio 4 91 to 4 94. Fancy brands $5 to 5 25; Wheat none. Corn, Northern, 2000 bush. sold at 52 cts. by weight. Rye, 69 cts. Oats, 31 a 33 cts. Pork, sales dull; prime 7 25—mess 9 to 9 25. Beef, very little doing; 125 bls. mess sold yesterday at $6.

Buffalo, *April* 27.—Wheat is moving off briskly, but at a wide range of quotations. One full cargo from Little Fort, Ill., of questionable quality went as low as 84 cents, a lot 1200 Ohio was taken at 87½ cts; a cargo from Vermillion at 88 cts. One to arrive from the upper lakes at the same, and 2000 bushels choice, for a new mill, sold at 90 cts. Flour is neglected at anything over $4 15, unless a fancy brand.—*Com. Adv.*

ROCHESTER PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat,	$	94	a	97	Hay, ton,	$6	00	7	00	Eggs, doz.	8	10
Corn,		48	a	50	Wood, cord,	2	00	2	50	Tallow, lb.	7	
Barley,		40		42	Salt, bbl.,			1	23	Beeswax,	25	
Oats,		23		25	Hams, lb.,				6	Wool,	25	35
Flour, (ret.)		4		50	Pork, bbl.			10	00	Sheep Skins,	1	23
Beans,		75	1	00	" cwt.	3	75	4	00	Green H'ds, lb.	3	4
Apples,		25		38	Beef, "	2	50	3	00	Dry Hides,	5	6
Potatoes,				31	Lard, lb.,				6	Calf skins, gr'n	5	6
Cloverseed.	6	00	6	50	Butter,			14	16	do. dry,	12½	
Timothy,	1	75	2	00	Cheese, cwt.	4	00	5	00	April 30.		

Good Butter.

The season is now at hand for making butter: and I wish every farmer's wife and daughter would try to make a better article than was ever seen before. It is just as easy to make a nice, good article as to make a poor one; and it is certainly vastly more for the comfort of the consumer. Take pains—churn your cream before it gets bitter, and skim your milk before the cream gets any bad taste; work it well, but not too much; get the milk out and the salt in with as little delay as possible; use only the finest and purest rock salt, or the solar salt of our own springs that has been ground. A great deal of good butter is spoiled by the salt; and many a good butter-maker has been blamed when it was no fault of hers. When butter is put into firkins, it should be pounded in with a layer of salt on the lower head, and an inch of strong pure brine on top of the butter; and the firkins should be made of thoroughly seasoned wood—White ash, oak, beech or hemlock—but it must be seasoned. A great loss is sustained every year, by putting butter in unseasoned packages. To make good butter, it wants care, cleanliness, and good salt; and plenty of salt at all times for the cows. Let us all have good butter this year. P.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Bees and Bee Hives.

Messrs. Editors—The management of Bees has excited the attention of the community, more for a few years past, than for many years previous. In 1842 there were patented in the United States thirteen different bee-hives, all of the patentees claiming new and useful improvements not before introduced. Several of these hives have come under my own observation. One by James Jones, of Galoway, Saratoga Co., N. Y., called Jones Multiplying and Equalizing Hive, is deserving particular notice. There appear to be two important advantages in the use of this hive over many others; namely, multiplying of swarms and keeping out the moth or miller. As soon as the hive is filled with comb and bees, it may be divided by taking it apart and attaching two empty halves, giving the bees a chance to go on and fill it again, when it may be again divided, or at any time before the first of August. A hive half full of bees and comb at that time will seldom want for honey before the next season. With this hive there are no bees hanging on the out side of the hive, for two or three weeks before swarming, as is frequently the case with all of the swarming hives; and there is no danger of the bees leaving for the woods when swarming, which is no small item with many.

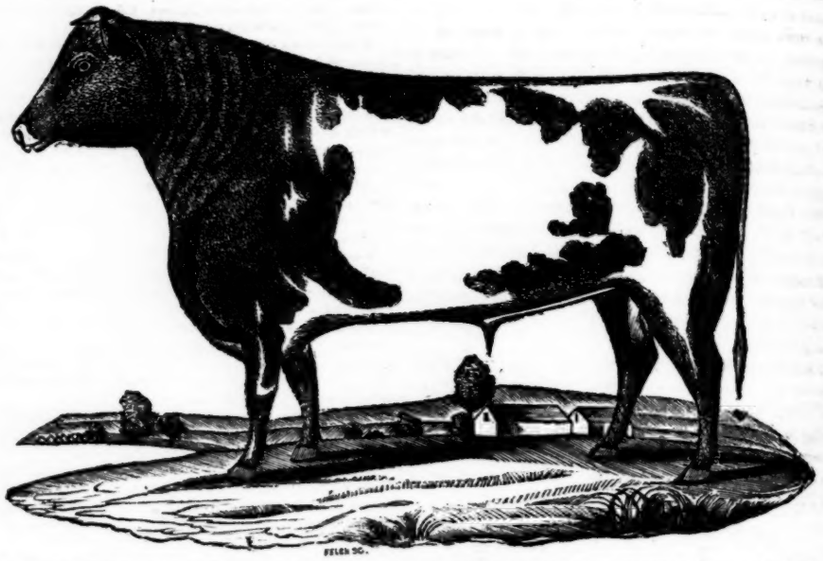
Any person aquainted with the management of bees can divide a swarm in two minutes, without the least danger of being stung. In the dividing of the swarm there is no comb left uncovered by the bees, as is the case in other hives, giving no chance for the miller to deposit its eggs on the uncovered comb. For several years past I have used the common hive and Weeks' Patent, and the greatest difficulty I have had in my bee management is, their not swarming in season, or not swarming at all. I have had them frequently hang out on the hive from three to six weeks, in sufficient numbers to have made a good swarm and not swarm at all through the whole season. I have had no trouble with my bees going off when swarming.

Last season I concluded to take off swarms as soon as they began to hang out, and see if they would not go on and do as well as if they had remained and come off when they were ready. I tried several swarms in that way, and found no dificulty with them; they went on and filled their hives, and the old swarms continued to work well. I found but one inconvenience in managing them in that way, and that was they were more cross than when left to swarm when they were ready. I believe that bees may be multiplied much faster by taking off swarms when using the swarming hive than to let them remain and swarm of their own accord. The month of June, and part of July, is the time that bees lay in the most of their honey. Swarms that come off after the middle of July, seldom lay in sufficient to carry them through the winter. By using Jones' hive or taking off swarms the last of May and through the month of June, there will be a great saving of bees the following winter. In dividing Jone's hive, there is no dificulty; the bees are not much disturbed.

R. HARMON, Jr.

Wheatland, April 11, 1844.

Are you provided as far as practicable, against borrowing tools?



J. R. SPEED'S SHORT-HORN AND NEW-LEICESTER BULL DRAGOON.

Messrs. Editors.—The above portrait is a likeness of my Short-Horn and New-Leicester Bull Dragoon, bred by Col. Henry S. Randall, of Cortlandville. His color, as appears by the cut, is red and white, and although but two years old the 24th of July last, he has already taken the two highest prizes offered by the Agricultural Society of our County.

☞ It is exceedingly difficult, in taking the side view of an animal, to give all the valuable points which he may possess. Such has been the case in taking the above; he possesses immense breadth of bosom and carcass, as well as width in the hip, which cannot be correctly given in an engraving, but you will perceive from the outline that he is an animal of great substance. The likeness was taken nearly a year ago, and he has improved astonishingly since that time. He was bred from stock on both sides descended from the herd of Francis Rotch, Esq., of Butternuts, Otsego Co. His dam, Col. Randall's favorite cow "Anadilla," is half Short-Horn and half New-Leicester, and possesses more valuable points, than most cows of pure Short-Horn blood. His sire, "Great Western," is a pure Short-Horn—making "Dragoon" three-quarters Short-Horn and one-quarter New-Leicester. I have six yearling heifers (from native cows) of his getting, which are in every respect superior to their dams, and are as large now as natives generally are at two years old.

Very respectfully,

J. R. SPEED.

Caroline, Tompkins Co., N. Y., April 12th, 1844.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Improvement of Sheep.

Messrs. Editors,—Being a constant reader of the "Farmer," I have been interested in the results which I now and then meet with in your paper of various attempts at improvement; and if it can benefit your readers to see what a brother Farmer has done, I also will give them my experience.

About nine years ago I bought 111 full-blooded Paular Merino ewes, in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and placed them on my farm. I also bought 400 ewes, which were high crosses of the Merino with the native. My first buck was from the flock of Mr. Titus, of Long Island, a distinguished breeder; and cost, when taken out, $60. I also bought one of Mr. Jarvis, (who imported the Paular Merinos,) and one from Rhode Island. With these I made such crosses as seemed expedient. My 111 ewes, of full blood, in first shearing yielded the average weight of 3 lbs. 12 oz. of wool; at my last shearing, 101 of their progeny, all ewes, with lambs by their sides, yielded the average weight of 5 lbs. 2 oz. of wool, without grain-feeding of any kind. I sell about 60 bucks annually, and have done so for five years past. Mr. Wm. Howard, near Auburn, N. Y., has purchased of me, and your readers may refer to him. My sheep are scattered over the country. I think I have increased quantity and quality of wool, and the size and strength of constitution of the sheep. If any one will take the trouble to go into my flock, they may compare the Jarvis sheep (which is beyond doubt a pure Paular Merino) with the sheep of my own raising, and they will be convinced that I have accomplished something in the way of improvement, which to set forth was the object of the present writing. If any of your correspondents have gone beyond me, on mere grass and hay feeding, I should like to hear from them.—Yours, &c.,

MORRILL BINGHAM.

Cornwall, Vt., March, 1844.

Are your tools all the best of their kind, so that the additional work they will perform, will pay for themselves ten times over before the next fall?

Are your farming implements all well painted where needed, to preserve them from decay?

☞ The following was written by Prof. Dewey, in Feb. last, just as he was about leaving town to be absent several months. Through inadvertence of his family it was not handed us till within the past month. We are glad to give it a place however as a record of the peculiarities of the season. Ed.

The Cold Week of January, 1844.

The last week in January was one of the coldest on record for half a century. The severity of the cold has been much greater on the eastern side of the Alleghany Mountains, than in the great valley west of them. In many parts of New-England and the eastern part of New-York, the temperature was far below zero, and the mercury was frozen in some places—a temperature 40° below zero. In this city, the cold was not so great at any one hour as had been known before, but the week was uncommonly severe.

The mean temperature for Jan.			1839,	was	25.14 deg.
"	"	"	1840,	"	19.48 "
"	"	"	1841,	"	27.90 "
"	"	"	1842,	"	29.64 "
"	"	"	1843,	"	31.38 "
"	"	"	1844,	"	19.89 "
The temperatnre, of the last half of Jan. was					15.73 "
"	"	last week of Jan.			5.90 "

The temperature was, however, only once below zero, and no more than one degree below then.

On the last week in January the harbor at Boston was frozen over for ten miles out, and a passage was cut thro' the ice for the Britannia to make her way to Europe. At N. York the bay was extensively frozen, and also in Long Island Sound, so strong as to be passed by footmen from shore to shore.

The first half of February has been mild, as the mean temperature is 23.82. C. D.

CUMMINGTON QUINNEBAUG SCYTHE STONES,

FROM the celebrated Robbins' Ledge—manufactured by J. S. Stafford & Co., Cummington, Mass.—The unprecedented sale of the Cummington Quinnebaug Scythe Stones, during the past year, has so far established their claim to superiority over all other stones now in use, as to render unnecessary any recommendation from the proprietors.

☞ A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicited.—All orders addressed to B. F. SMITH & Co., Rochester Seed Store, the only agents in Western New-York, for the sale of these Stones, *at the Manufacturers' prices*—No. 4 Front-street, Rochester.

May 1st, 1844.

Culture of Asparagus.

Since the Spanish method of cultivating asparagus by the sea-shore has become known in England, a complete change has taken place in the manner of growing it there, salt being added now in moderate quantities to the manure used to enrich the beds; it is also spread broadcast upon them, at the rate of 1 to 3 lbs. per square yard, after forking them over in the spring. This makes it much more palatable and tender. The month of April in this climate, or soon after the frost is well out of the ground, is the best time to apply the salt dressing to the beds. A compost of horse manure, mixed with leaves and vegetable mould from the woods, together with a little charcoal, is one of the best manures we ever made use of for enriching the asparagus bed.

Visiting Dr. King's fine farm at Perth Amboyi last summer, we were walking with him one morning along its boundaries on the bay, when within a few yards of the water on a slight ridge of sand, which was subject to be wet by the salt spray, and inundated by a high tide, Dr. King pointed out to us a natural asparagus bed; and although it was late in the season for this vegetable, and most of this before us too much grown for good cuttings, upon our mentioning to him the Spanish method of cultivating it, he directed some of this to be cut and cooked for dinner. To our surprise, notwithstanding it was so old, it proved very delicate and palatable, and completely satisfied us that its superior taste was owing to the salt dressing it received from the sea-water. Gardeners, in the interior of the country, will do well to try the experiment here recommended with salt; it will cost but a trifle, and do no harm if it produces no good. We scarcely recollect eating delicate asparagus in the valley of the Ohio; it was generally of large growth, tough, and bitter, and none that we ever tasted at the west, did we find to possess the peculiar flavor of that growing naturally at Dr. King's.—*American Agriculturist.*

From the American Agriculturist.

Benefits of Salt as Manure.

We have recently been perusing several European articles, detailing experiments made with salt as a manure, and from them we have made the following brief synopsis of its utility.

It attracts the humid vapors and repels frost, and thus assists in keeping the land moist in dry weather, and warm in cold. It keeps every thing in the soil in a soft and soluble state, and assists to digest and prepare the food for vegetable nutrition. It destroys many kinds of vermin and weeds, and usually increases the amount of crop from one fourth to one third; strengthens the growth of every thing to which it is applied, and brings all crops earlier to harvest. It generally adds from 5 to 7 bushels per acre to the yield of wheat used in the most moderate quantity, and in all kinds of grain makes more ear and less straw. Mr. George Sinclair obtained at Woburn, on plots of 36 square feet, at the rate of 70 to 95 bushels of wheat per acre, by the use of salt mixed with other manures. It is found equally beneficial to pasture as well as root crops, sweetening all vegetation, and making it more wholesome for man and beast. It is a great safeguard against blast, rust, mildew, and indeed all the diseases of grain and vegetables.

Salt is inoperative applied near the seashore, where salt water or spray is already in excess on the land; but everywhere else it is beneficial. It may be used at the rate of 5 to 40 bushels per acre, though 10 to 20 is better. It can be sown broadcast on the land, or be incorporated in the manure or compost heap. Mr. Prideaux informs us, that mixed with lime and its compounds, it undergoes decomposition, producing soda or its combination with carbonic acid, or with humis; all more powerful digesters and feeders than the salt itself; and the muriate of lime, which has the strongest attraction for moisture of almost any thing known. Salt and lime work vegetable matters to decay quicker than salt alone. With gypsum it will supply soda and sulphuric acid cheaper than any other material, besides the muriate of lime, so valuable for its moistening quality.

In 1839 we commenced a series of experiments with salt; but soon after, being called to a distant part of the country, and returning to our farm only at long intervals, they were not carried out with that particularity which they ought to have been. Sufficient, however, was known to prove, that applied at the rate of 10 bushels per acre to grass and vegetables, it made them much more sweet and nutritious, and added as near as it could be estimated, about one fifth to the first crop of grass cut for hay, and full one half to the growth of the aftermath, and increased the vegetable crop about one fourth in its yield.

When salt can be obtained cheap we recommend its use. We have seen thousands of gallons of fish and other brine thrown away in our towns and cities, which would be well worth saving and adding to the manure heap.

Farmers should Respect themselves and their Profession.

We shall pass over many practices and the omission of others which deserve censure, to strike at an evil which is the grand cause of the slow and tardy advancement of agriculture. We allude to that want of pride, and interest, and emulation in his own calling, which contradistinguishes the agriculturist from men in so many other avocations. The farmer, we lament to say it, is not always true to himself and the dignity of his calling. How often do we hear him complaining of his lot as one of unrewarded drudgery; and how often do we see him struggling to place his sons in avocations where competence may be obtained without bodily toil! The fact cannot be concealed, that there has been a too prevalent distaste for rural labor inculcated, or at least permitted to grow up, among the rising generation. Our young men have fancied they could find readier and more genteel roads to wealth, than through the "monotonous drudgery," as they considered it, of the farm; and we grieve to add that the absurd prejudices of the old world, which assign manual toil only to the ignoble and low-born, have obtained a too general footing, even in a country whose statesmen and warriors, whose patriots and sages, much more than a moiety of them, have been drawn from the laboring classes. The sons of farmers have fled away to professions, to merchandise, to politics, in short to any avocation offering a subsistence without manual labor. What has been the effect on our country? The diminution of producers and the increase of consumers was one of the prominent causes which has compelled our country to exhibit the disgraceful spectacle of importing her bread stuffs, in a year when no marked and generally operating causes occurred to cut off our crops! And what has been the effect on these individuals themselves? Go to your sister-villages, or to any of our metropolitan cities, and number the broken young business men—many of them the sons of farmers, and who might have been prosperous, happy, and independent, had they not been seized with the ambition of becoming gentlemen—that kind of gentility which is conferred by the tailor and boot-maker—for, disguise it as you will, it is, in a majority of instances, the itchings of a youthful vanity, mortified and made envious by the more elegant dress and decorations of the non-producing classes, which, perhaps almost unknowingly to himself, first alienates the farmer boy from the avocation of his sire. Is there a lawyer, or physician, or merchant to be found, who will not admit that his occupation has been entirely overstocked by these hungering and thirsting aspirants after gentility?

We would not evoke prejudice against any of the learned professions, or against honest though non-producing pursuits. All are necessary in their place and to a proper extent. And we are happy to make the admission that agriculture has no truer, more zealous or active friends than many public spirited men who are themselves in other avocations. The discrimination and intelligence of such men, sharpened and rendered more capacious in its aims by education and an extended sphere of observation, have not unfrequently rendered them more prompt to seize upon the proper means to effect great improvements in agriculture, than the practical farmer. For not only the invention, but the introduction into common use, of much of the machinery which abridges the labor of our farms—for the importation of new and improved varieties of grain and other products, as well as improved breeds of cattle—for those facilities of communication which have so immeasurably enhanced the agricultural value of our interior, we are as much indebted to men engaged in professional, mechanical, and mercantile pursuits, as to any of our own number. Instead of denouncing, we should therefore invite their continued cooperation and assistance. But while we would entertain a proper respect for the non-producing classes, is it necessary that the farmer should envy them or look up to them as a superior or privileged caste? He who entertains such a sentiment, would be a slave in soul, if his hand swayed a sceptre!

H. S. Randall's Address.

WHAT IS HAPPINESS?—Let a man have all the world can give him, he is stil miserable if he has a groveling, undevoted mind. Let him have his garden, his fields, his woods, his lawns; for grandeur, plenty, ornament, and gratification; while at the same time God is not in all his thoughts, and let another have neither field nor garden, let him only look at natnre with an enlightened mind—a mind which can see and adore the Creator in all his works—can consider them as demonstrations of his power, his wisdom, his goodness and truth; this man is greater as well as happier, in his poverty than the other in his riches—the one a little higher than a beast—the other a little lower than an angel.

SUB-SOIL PLOW.

Rochester SEED STORE and Agricultural Warehouse.

No. 4, Front street, near Buffalo Street,

B. F. SMITH & Co., wholesale and retail dealers, in *Garden and Field Seeds, Agricultural Implements, &c.*, viz: Common and Sub-Soil Plows, Cultivators, Drags, Harrows, Shovels, Hoes, Scythes, Scythe-Snaths, Axes, Hatchets, Bush and Bill Hooks, Anti-Friction Rollers, Wheel-Barrows, Manure and Hay Forks, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Root Cutters, Churns, Seed Sowers, Corn Planters, Garden Rakes, Hand Rakes, Grain Cradles, Spades, Transplanting Trowels, Ladies' Weeding Trowels, Tree Scrapers, Sugar Mills, Hay Knives, Chains, Washing Machines, Fanning Mills, and Agents for the sale of the Real Quinebang Scythe Stones.

They also manufacture the celebrated

Massachusetts Plow.

And are proprietors and publishers of the *NEW GENESEE FARMER*, at 50 cents per year.

They are likewise Agents for the sale of Woolen Machinery, as follows: Carding Machines (for custom work and manufacturing) Jacks, Broad and Narrow Shears, Napping and Brushing Machines, Fancy and Plain Looms (narrow and broad,) Kellogg's Patent Pickers, Machine Cards, Comb Plate, and Card Cleavers, Shuttles and Pickers, Reeds and Harnesses, and Manufacturers' Findings.

Also, Agents for the sale of the *Worcester Wire.*

Rochester, May 1, 1844.

GREAT SALE OF ELECTORAL SAXON SHEEP.

THE undersigned will sell at vendue, the two flocks *of Pure Electoral Saxon Sheep*, belonging to the estate of the late *Henry D. Grove*, as follows: 1. That at Granger, Medina Co., Ohio, consisting of about 400 Sheep, on the Farm now occupied by them, on the 30th September next. 2 The home flock at his late residence in Hoosick, Rensselaer Co., N.Y., consisting of about 350 Sheep, on the 15th of October next. A rare opportunity is offered to those who may be anxious to improve the quality of their flocks. The following is the opinion of the distinguished manufacturer who has usually purchased the late Mr. Grove's wool: "The purest blood in this country was introduced by the late Mr. Grove in his own flocks, the wool from which I have been familiar with since their importation in 1827. In point of fineness and admirable felting qualities, this wool is unsurpassed by any flock in this country, and they average about half a lb. each more than any other I am acquainted with. *Lowell, April* 9, 1844. SAMUEL LAWRENCE."

The terms of the sales will be cash.

Reference—Samuel Lawrence, Lowell, Mass., or either of the subscribers.

ELIZA W. GROVE,
W. JOSLIN,
S. A. COOK, *Administrators.*

Buskirk's Bridge, N.Y., April 20, 1844. 6m

THE IMPORTED HORSE ALFRED,

WHICH drew the first premium at the State Fair in Rochester last fall, will stand for Mares this season, 1844, at the following places, viz: At H. PADDOCK'S, Penfield, on Mondays and Tuesdays, April 29 and 30; May 13, 14, 27 and 28; June 10, 11, 24 and 25; July 8 and 9. At the old NORTON FARM, East Bloomfield, on Thursdays and Fridays, May 2, 3, 16, 17, 30 and 31; June 13, 14, 27 and 28; July 11 and 12. At G. FORDEN'S, near Geneva, on Mondays and Tuesdays, May 6, 7, 20 and 21; June 3, 4, 17 and 18; July 1, 2, 15 and 16. At J. LAPHAM'S, Macedon, on Thursdays and Fridays, May 2, 3, 16, 17, 30 and 31; June 13, 14, 27 and 28; July 4, 5, 18 and 19.

TERMS—Ten dollars to insure a foal. Persons putting Mares, and parting with them before foaling time, will be held responsible for the services of the Horse. GEORGE FORDON,

April 11, 1844. *Near Geneva.*

N. B.—The Horse will be kept at the stable of Henry Paddock, until his route commences. 1m

YOUNG TURK

WILL stand for mares this season, 1844, as follows: At WM. WHEELER'S, the American, Rochester, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, April 25, 26 and 27; May 9, 10, 11, 23, 24 and 25; June 6, 7, 8, 20, 21 and 22; July 4, 5 and 6. At SPENCER'S BASIN, on Mondays and Tuesdays, April 29 and 30; May 13, 14, 27 and 28; June 10, 11, 24 and 25. At RANDALL & COOK'S American, Brockport, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, May 1, 2, 15, 16, 29 and 30; June 12, 13, 26 and 27. At O. GOULD'S, Fairhaven, thro' Holley, on Fridays and Saturdays, May 3, 4, 17, 18 and 31; June 1, 14, 15, 28 and 29. At J. O. THOMPSON, Clarkson, through Parma, on Mondays and Tuesdays, May 6, 7, 20 and 21; June 3, 4, 17 and 18; July 1 and 2. At H. ANDREWS', West Greece, Wednesdays, May 8 and 22; June 5 and 19; July 3.

YOUNG TURK is a fine dark bay, clear of white, and is 16½ hands high, and was sired by my imported horse "Turk;" his dam, my imported mare "*Bella*," by "Clothier;" grand-dam, by Goodlass' "Turk;" great grand-dam, by "Harpham Turk;" great, great grand-dam, by Robinson's "Ruler of Carnaby." "Clothier's" dam was by "Symmetry;" grand-dam, by old "Clothier." "Imported Turk" was by Goodlass' "Catfoss;" his dam, by "Old Volunteer;" grand-dam, by Butler Stephenson's "Caythrop;" great grand-dam, by Lawrence Stephenson's old horse. "Catfoss," was got by "Young Turk;" dam, by "Volunteer;" grand-dam, by Dunsley's noted coach horse.

☞ TERMS—Eight dollars to insure; six dollars the season; four dollars the leap. THOMAS WEDDLE

Rochester, April 19, 1844. 2m

IMPROVED SCOTCH PLOW.

A SAMPLE of the above Plows, which are made wholly of Iron, and *Warranted Superior* to any Plow now in use, may be seen at the Selye Buildings, Rochester, and can be bought cheap.

WM. STANFORD.

April 15, 1844. 1m

HALL'S PATENT BEE-HIVE.—This Hive took the premium at the Fair held in this city last fall. For sale at the Rochester Seed Store. May 1. B. F. SMITH & CO.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE WILLIS GAYLORD.

Just after our last month's paper went to press, we received with deep regret intelligence of the death of WILLIS GAYLORD, Esq., senior editor of the CULTIVATOR, and formerly one of the editors of the Genesee Farmer. We cannot better express our feelings and record a tribute to departed worth than by the following extract from the remarks of J. B. Beekman, Esq., president of the State Agricultural Society, and the resolutions passed at a meeting of the friends of agriculture at Albany, 28th March—the day following this lamented event.

The President said that he had just received intelligence which would be heard with regret by every individual familiar with the agricultural movements of the times. The mail just arrived from the west announces the death of WILLIS GAYLORD. The judgment of every intelligent farmer in the state will respond to the assertion that to no man whatever—excepting perhaps Judge Buel—is the agriculture of the state more indebted than to Mr. Gaylord. The character of WILLIS GAYLORD was in all respects such as might have been expected from his writings—benevolent, enlightened, elevated—yet plain, practical, unassuming. His character may well serve as a beacon-light, not only to farmers, but to men in all conditions of society. Without any advantage of early education—debarred even by physical infirmity from many opportunities which others enjoy for self improvement—he conquered all obstacles by unflinching perseverence in the pursuit of knowledge—His acquirements as a man of science, evinced by his writings for literary and scientific journals as well as for the 'Cultivator,' would reflect credit on many who enjoy the advantages of collegiate education. All those acquirements were of the progressive character—every day of his useful life being marked, not merely by the exercise of his versatile talents on the multifarious subjects embraced by agriculture and the domestic arts, but by advancing steadily in the acquisition of knowledge from the various departments in the wide range of science. It would be sufficient, indeed, to say of him, that, as senior editor of the 'Cultivator,' he has proved himself every way worthy as a successor of the lamented Buel. Like Buel, also, Gaylord was cut down in the maturity of his intellect—in the very field of his fame—cut off suddenly, too, as Buel was—precluding even intimate friends from the privilege of soothing his dying hours—so suddenly was death consequent on the commencement of the fatal disease.

When the President concluded his remarks, of which the foregoing is a mere outline, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This meeting of the friends of agricultural improvement have heard with deep regret of the recent and sudden death of Willis Gaylord of Onondaga, senior editor of the 'Cultivator'—well known to the Agricultural world for the versatility of his talent as a writer on subjects essential to the interests of Agriculture and the Domestic Arts:

Be it therefore Resolved, That, in testimony of respect for the memory of this distinguished friend of Agriculture, this meeting do now adjourn; and that copies of these resolutions, signed by the officers of this meeting, be enclosed to the bereaved family of the lamented dead, in testimony of our sympathy in their affliction.

Resolved, also, That these resolutions be published in the newspapers, as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed. HENRY O'REILLY, Rec. Sec'y.

THE LATE HENRY D. GROVE.

We copy the following obituary notice of this estimable man, whose death was mentioned in the letter of Mr. Lawrence, in our last, from the American Agriculturist for April.

We learn with deep regret of the death of this estimable man, on the 20th of February, at his residence at Hoosick. Mr. Grove was born in Germany, and we believe, regularly educated as a shepherd among the celebrated fine-wooled flocks of Saxony. We understand that he first came to this country in 1824, when, disgusted with the numerous importations into the United States of spurious Saxon sheep, which raged for several succeeding years, he determined upon obtaining a good flock of the genuine breed. For this purpose he returned to Saxony in 1826, and in June, 1827, arrived in this city with 115 pure Saxon sheep, selected by himself, from the celebrated flock of Machern, and settled first at Shaftsbury, and afterwards at Hoosick, with a view of breeding them. In 1828, he received direct from Saxony 80 more sheep of the Electoral breed, which, together with the 115, are the only Saxons to be depended upon ever imported into this country. These Mr. Grove has bred with great care; and they are highly esteemed for their soft, fine, silky fleeces wherever known; and his wool has ever brought a higher price than any other raised in America.

☞ SALE OF THE GROVE FLOCKS.—In connexion with the foregoing, we would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in this paper of the sale of the splendid sheep belonging to the late Mr. Grove. The reputation of these flocks is so well known that nothing more need be said respecting them. They are not surpassed, if equalled in the United States.

PAINT-OIL.

FARMERS who want pure Linseed Oil to do their Spring Painting, can find it at the Oil Mill, in rear of Hendrix' Buffalo-st.
M. F. REYNOLDS.

Ammonia in Rain Water.

By an article in last month's Farmer, it appeared there was some little disagreement between our associate laborers "D. L." and "P.," in relation to the use of charcoal in filtration, and the ammonia in rain water. The remarks of "D. L." have called forth a somewhat lengthy rejoinder from friend "P.," which on reflection we think he will excuse us for not inserting in full. In the first place, a large portion of his article is entirely controversial, and would not interest or benefit many of our readers; then it contains several personal allusions, that might not be taken pleasantly, or, at any rate, would lead many readers to suppose that we had a bit of a domestic broil in our family; which would certainly be in "bad taste."

In justice to friend "P.," however, we will give the main points of his defence; by which it will be seen, that he has more weight of argument on his side than the remarks of "D. L." seemed to represent.

In the first place "P." states, (what we well knew at the time,) that he had no intention of treating "D. L." discourteously, or of displaying "bad taste." He wishes it to be further understood, that he has never had the advantage of "attending four full courses of lectures on chemistry," nor has he "spent much time and money in trying chemical and physiological experiments;" and therefore, in matters of this kind, he can only take what appears to him a rational and common sense view of the subject. Speaking of the brief article of his referred to by "D. L.," he says, "It may not have been sufficiently expressive of my meaning. I referred to such filtering-cisterns as I had seen constructed, where rain water was the sole supply for the family, and where, from the nature of the location, well or spring water could not be obtained. After the cisterns were built, a partition wall was put through, near the middle, with holes in the bottom, and a strainer over them. In the smaller division was placed alternate layers of charcoal and sand, till nearly filled; and into this the water was conducted. The principal, and indeed the only use of this filter is, to stop the impurities; for notwithstanding "D. L." to the contrary, rain water that finds its way to our cisterns through eave-gutters and spouts, does contain impurities not held in solution—as every one knows who has had occasion to clean out a cistern. It was such impurities I meant, and I supposed that would be the only construction put upon the language."

In defence of his assertion, that the amount of ammonia in rain water does not unfit it for culinary purposes, "P." refers to the numerous places in this and other countries where people—fully "civilized," too—are so situated, that rain water is the only kind used from one year's end to another; and says, he has drunk as good tea and coffee made with rain water as with any other.

"Now, let us see whether my assertion, that the ammonia in rain water does not unfit it for culinary purposes, can be proved: The amount of ammoniacal gas contained in the atmosphere is so very small, that it has never yet been detected by the most careful experiments. It is supposed to be there from the well-known fact, that both rain water and snow contain ammonia. Liebig assumes, that a pound of rain water contains a quarter of a grain; yet there is no analysis that proves it to contain any such quantity. I will admit, however, that a pound of rain water (one pint) does contain quarter of a grain of ammonia. A gallon of rain water is about 8 pounds, and will therefore contain 2 grains of ammonia. Suppose, then, I put this gallon of water into my tea-kettle, and put it over the fire to boil: now, with all my ignorance of chemistry, I have learnt that ammonia will pass off in the form of gas, at a heat of only 130 deg. Fahrenheit. I read on the thermometer, that water boils at 212 degrees. Will "D. L." tell me what has become of the ammonia when the water has boiled? As I understand it, the ammonia passes off long before the water reaches the boiling point, in the form of gas, to be brought down again with the next rain or snow; and none remains to affect the water, or in any way unfit it for culinary purposes."

STATE EDUCATION CONVENTION.—A State Convntioen of the friends of education, will be held in this city on the 14th day of May. The following distinguished gentlemen, with many others, are expected to be in attendance:

HON. HORACE MANN, of Massadhusetts;
Prof. POTTER, Union College;
Col. YOUNG, Secretary of State;
Hon. HENRY BARNARD, Rhode Island.

SPRING HAS COME AGAIN.

"The pleasant spring has come again,
The plowman's songs arise,
While woodland echoes mock, and then
The thrilling cadence dies;
The merry birds are singing,
Afar the music floats,
And every vale is ringing
With soft and mellow notes.

The pleasant spring has come again,
Its voice is in the trees,
It speaks from every sunny glen,
It rides upon the breeze;
The pretty flowers are springing,
The gushing founts are free,
The merry birds are singing;
Oh come, rejoice with me!"

Meteorological Diary,

KEPT AT THE ROCHESTER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BY L. WETHERELL.

March 25—Cloudy morning—cleared off fine.
" 26—Cloudy; commenced raining about sunset.
" 27—Sleet and rain.
" 28—Showery. Bluebird, blackbird, meadow sparrow, and peeping-frog first heard.
" 30—Snow-storm, commenced last evening—the most tedious storm that we have had during the season; also the greatest fall of snow at one time, (12 inches,) and badly drifted.
' 31—Sunday; very pleasant; sleighing, and continues only for a day or two.
April 1—Very cold. Ther. at 11; at Woodstock, Vt., at zero.
" 3—Very fine; snow nearly gone.
" 4—Toads first heard; swallows seen.
" 6—A little rain; cool and unpleasant.
" 7—Very pleasant; rain in the evening.
" 8—Warm day. Lightning this evening—first this season.
" 14—A little shower about 10 P.M.
" 18—Frost. Navigation open.
" 23—Thunder showers, first this year.
" 26—Rainy day, first this spring.

The weather has been remarkably mild and pleasant—the pleasantest April for many years. Vegetation very forward.

The following plants are enumerated chiefly for showing their time of flowering in 1844, compared with the time of flowering in 1843:

	1844.	1843.
Acer rubrum, (soft maple)	Mar. 9	April 25
Ictodes fœtida, (skunk cabbage)	" 11	
Populus tremuloides, (aspen)	" 23	May 3
Salix conifera, (willow)	April 23	April 27
Thlaspi bursa-pastoris, (shepherd's purse)	" 10	May 10
Armeniaca vulgaris, (apricot)	" 14	" 7
Aronia botryapium, (shad bush)	" 14	" 8
Prunus domestica, (plum)	" 15	" 12
Prunus cerasus, (garden cherry)	" 16	" 10
Amygdalus persica, (peach)	" 17	" 16
Ribes rubrum, (currant)	" 19	" 7
Pyrus malus, (apple)	" 24	" 16

The same list of plants blossomed in the spring of 1842 about as early as in 1844; soft maple, March 4; skunk cabbage, March 16; apricot, April 10; peach, 16th; cherry, 22; shad bush, 23; currant, 24; apple, May 4.

Rain-guage for March, 1.14 in.; ditto, 1843, 2.09 in.
Monthly mean temperature for March, 34.44 deg.; " " 23.31 deg.
Mean first half of Ap., 53.07 " " " 40.06 "

PREMIUM HAY-FORKS, HOES, AXES, Agricultural and Mechanical Tools generally,

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by the Subscribers, at their well-known stand, No. 3, Buffalo-street, Rochester.

SPECIMENS of their Forks, Axes, &c., were exhibited at the State Agricultural Fair, last fall, and the Premium of the Society was awarded for their superior finish and quality. The forks are warranted to stand for one year from the time of sale. They also obtained the highest premium (a silver medal) at the Mechanics' Fair, for various specimens of MECHANICS' TOOLS.

BARTON & BELDEN.
[Late D. R. BARTON.]

S. CORNELL'S DISTRICT SCHOOL GLOBE

IS a beautiful and cheap instrument, five inches in diameter, accompanied with a card of lessons illustrating the form of the Earth, Day and Night, inclination of the Earth's axis to its orbit, change of Seasons, difference of time in different parts of the Earth, and the difference in length of the Day. Owing to its peculiar construction, and the accompanying Lessons, it is supposed to be better adapted to the above illustrations than any other now in use; and its cheapness renders it accessible to every school. It should be in every school and in every family.

Manufactured by SILAS CORNELL, Rochester, New York, and retailed at $1,50. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

Rochester, 2 *mo.* 1, 1844.